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Sawkins, in the Report on Jamaica, to which I have already referred, shows that the highest elevations on that Island are situated to the east, and the inclined slope rises from the west. With respect to this, he draws "deductions from two important elements:

"1. The great equatorial currents have existed in times past as at present.

"2. That the trade winds also prevailed with the same uniformity."

Referring to vestiges of volcanic action and certain stratified deposits towards the eastern end of the Island, containing pebbles and debris of previously existing rocks, Sawkins remarks: "This (volcanic) action might have operated intermittently, so as to permit the growth of coral reefs, marine animals, &c., of which the remains are contained in the limestone formations. Again, supposing the deposits to have originated from local igneous or volcanic action, or from debris derived from islands to the east, submersion having intervened, the lighter materials and finer sediment would be transported by the currents to the westward, these influences combining with subsequent changes of level, account for the prolongation of the land to the westward."

In connection with the facts stated I can only incidentally refer to the barrier presented by Trinidad, Tobago, the Grenada bank, and St. Vincent to the distribution, to the westward, of marine forms living at greater depths than 400 fathoms; and to the same barrier and others offered by the Islands and banks to the North of St. Vincent, to the flow of the equatorial current into the Caribbean sea. Also to the existence of a cold current at great depths between Barbados and Tobago, shown by the temperatures ascertained by Capt. Parsons, viz.:

Surface, Max. 79° Fah., at 1,030 fathoms, Min. 38°
" 82° " " 1,060 " " 38°.5

Stated Meeting, March 17, 1871.

Present, seventeen members.

Dr. Wood, President, in the chair.

Photographs of Mr. Frederick Graff and Prof. D. F. Sandberger, of Würzburg, were received for the Album.

A letter of envoy was received from the Swedish Bureau of Statistics.

Letters of acknowledgment were received from Herr Haidinger, of Vienna (for Proc. No. 81, 82); Dr. D. F. Sandberger (81, 82, 83); Edinbourg Observatory (82); Prof. Bunsen (82, 83); Prof. Kirchhoff (82, 83); Smithsonian Institute and Essex Institute (85); Harrisburg State Library and Baltimore Peabody Institute (Proc. 85 and Trans. XIV.–III.); D. H. Storer, Yale College (85, XIV.–I.); West Point Academy Library

(85, XIV.-III.); N. Y. N. H. Lyceum, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts Historical Societies, Boston Public Library, and American Antiquarian Society (all for Trans. XIV.-I.).

An extract from a letter of Mr. Carlier to Mr. Durand, respecting the Michaux Legacy, was read.

Donations for the Library were received from the R. Prussian Academy, the Society at Leyden (Flora Batava), the Statistical Bureau of Sweden, the Museum of Com. Zool. of Harvard College, Prof. Mayer of S. Bethlehem, the College of Pharmacy, Medical News and Penn. Monthly, of Philadelphia, Mrs. M. E. Tyson, of Baltimore, the State Geologist of Illinois, the Minnesota Historical Society, and Mr. W. H. Jackson.

The death of Judge Conyngham, of Wilksbarre, Pa., a member of the Society, was announced by the Secretary, and on motion of Prof. Cresson, the Rev. Bishop Stevens was appointed to prepare an obituary notice of the deceased.

The death of Prof. Charles M. Wetherill, of Lehigh University, Pa., was announced by the Secretary, and on motion of Prof. Cresson, Prof. Frazer was appointed to prepare an obituary notice of the deceased.

Prof. Cope exhibited a suite of fossils obtained by further exploration of the Bone Cavern near Port Kennedy, and informed the members of the progress of the examination. A discussion ensued, in which Prof. Cope expressed his views of migration, considering that the higher types belonging to Eocene and Miocene ages (including the fresh water fishes, Idaho), being all Asiatic, show a land emigration over the space now occupied by the North Pacific Ocean. When this fauna was destroyed by cold, the sinking of the North Pacific area, and the ice barrier together prevented its restoration. It was, therefore, replaced by a fauna of a lower type from Central America.

Mr. Chase communicated his views of the anticyclonic character of our winds and periodic storms between the 25° and 46° N. Lat. parallels, and between the meridians of Passamaquoddy and 100° West.

Pending nominations Nos. 669, 670, and new nominations Nos. 671, 672, 673, 674, were read.

And the meeting was adjourned.